**Globalization and Data Analysis**

1. Does Health care spending increase life expectancy?

No, studies have shown that spending more on health care does not increase life expectancy. For instance, in 2000 the United States spent a huge amount, at around 4500 dollars per person, on health care but Cuba only spent 186 dollars per person and had almost the exact same life expectancy rate.

1. Examine the health care spending of nations as portrayed on the bar graph, and read the paragraph below it.

What does the data tell us about the amount of money different countries spend on health care?

The bar chart portraying health care spending within all nations shows that there is a very large difference between the smallest and largest amounts being spent on health care. This data only proves that the gap between the richest and poorest people in the world is only widening.

1. Read the rest of the page. Examine the scatter plot and line graph. Does increased health care spending increase longevity?

Increased spending on health does not mean increased longevity. The people who do the best in longevity have medium range health care spending. I think this is because country’s who spend very little obviously do not have the means to increase the quality of lives for their people while country’s that spend too much may have corrupt governments or they may concentrate the money in certain aspects will ignoring what will benefit their people in the long run.

1. Lastly, what does the last paragraph suggest the data “masks” about the reality for many people and nations. List some reasons suggested in the article that pose the reality of the problem in many countries.

This paragraph tells us that the data ‘masks’ the reality since it measures the average life expectancy that can be affected by the difference between the richest and poorest people in the country. This is because it has been found that poorer people are more likely to die young due to lack of health insurance, knowledge, and the rise of violence between them. It also tells us that some countries may be able to provide basic necessities more easily than others due the presence of the resources needed in the country its self. It is also possible that the country lacks doctors and medical supplies needed to help prolong life.

1. Review the [MDG’s](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/). Based on the information presented about health care and longevity, describe how any three of the MDG goals can be justified as necessary to act on by all countries given the problems you highlighted in your previous answer.

The three Millennium goals that can be considered essential for longer life expectancy rates would have to be the following:

1. Ending Poverty and Hunger: People who are able to get clean healthy food easily will definitely live longer.
2. Combat HIV/AIDS: Many people die too young from such diseases. Combating these will help people live healthier, stronger and longer lives.
3. Universal Education: It is essential for people to learn so that it is possible for them to become the future of the country. If these people are taught they will know how to protect themselves from diseases and also go on to become professionals. This will in turn help them to get better salaries and richer people have longer life expectancies.
4. Click on the [Economic Globalization](http://ucatlas.ucsc.edu/economic.php) section on the bottom of the page you were viewing in question 1.Read the definition of globalization in the first two paragraphs. ‘Copy’ this definition to your answer page. Now read the rest of the page.

Globalization can be described as ‘…a widening, deepening and speeding up of worldwide interconnectedness in all aspects of contemporary social life, from the cultural to the criminal, the financial to the spiritual’

1. What two measures does the UCSC page consider most important in the measure of globalization? Define each of these measures.  
   I believe the UCSC page finds economic globalization and social globalization two of the most important measures. Economic globalization is where different country’s economies affect each other due to trading and business. Social globalization is where how humans live in one country affects another.
2. What comments are made about the role and effects of FDI with regards to globalization? Also, provide a clear definition of FDI (This should be 3-5 sentences long).

The FDI stands for foreign direct investments. A FDI is any money that comes into a country that has bought a share in a foreign company. They are called ‘direct’ since they are stocks bought straight from the company rather than going through a broker. FDI are important to countries since the more foreign links they have the more influence they have the other country.

1. Explain how the USCS analysis of globalization is similar and different to the KOF index measures levels of globalization. Review them as needed here: <http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/>

Use a Venn Diagram to note the similarities or differences these two websites use in defining and measuring globalization. Lastly, explain which one you believe is more accurate, more truthful, or more believable and why.

Similarities:

* Economic aspects
* Telephone lines

1. Consider the map of telephone mainlines around the world: (<http://ucatlas.ucsc.edu/communication/telephone.html> ). Describe the change shown over the time period represented. Which regions show the most change? Which show the least change? Explain if this would or would not be a good measure of globalization. What type of globalization would this represent?

This map shows that mostly all countries are increasing in connectedness but with ranging speeds. This map also shows us that although poorer countries are becoming more equal and fair they still have a long way to go. Regions like South America South Africa and Russia shown the greatest change. North Africa and India have shown the least change. Although telephone mainlines would be a good measure of globalization it cannot be relied on by it’s self since it is very specific and does not take other aspects into view. The number of telephone mainlines counts as both social and economic globalization.

1. Explain the trend over time described on the linked page. Is it describing a global village? Is the effect the same for all nations? Namely, do they all have the same voice, or the same influence in this village? Explain why or why not. (<http://ucatlas.ucsc.edu/connect.php> ).

Although the page is describing a global village the effect of the trend are not the same for all nations. Some countries have a larger influence then others due to their ties with other countries or even their economies.

1. Using the following page to answer the following: <http://ucatlas.ucsc.edu/sap.php>
2. Provide three examples of why a government might face an economic issue and explain some of the symptoms of the problems.
3. What assistance is available and what are some of the positive and negative effects of this aid.
4. Describe what are meant by “structural adjustment conditions.” Choose two of these policies that you think would not benefit the country’s progress and would thus be a criticism of IMF policies.
5. List three countries whose borrowing has increased from 1981-2000.
6. List three countries whose borrowing decreased from 1981-2000. Why do you think this is the case?
7. For those students that did not submit a test question on time, please write one now. Here was the requirement: You will be writing a test on Dec 12 based on information found on the website: [http://ucatlas.ucsc.edu/](http://ucatlas.ucsc.edu/" \t "_blank). Be sure to review ideas on this site.  
   You must also write a question and submit it to Mr Klatt. This question should include the following:   
   1. A question from one of the written pages on the site that requires students to write an explanation or definition found on that page.   
   2. A second part of the question must perform data analysis on one of the maps and it must ask what the relevance of this information is to globalization, and how this might represent positive and/or negative outcomes for a nation. Also, what trends or changes are shown on the graphs over a period of time on the page you refer to?